


P23889.A01

REMARKS

By the above amendment, the claims have been amended to delete multiple dependency and the government fees associated. This amendment is not being made in response to the prior art nor should this amendment be considered to be a narrowing amendment, and not estoppel should be associated therewith.

If there should be any questions, the Examiner is invited to contact the undersigned at the telephone number listed below.

Respectfully submitted,
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APPENDIX

MARKED-UP COPY OF AMENDED CLAIMS 3, 4, 6, 14, 15, 23-25, 27, 28, 30, 32, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 40, 42, 44, 45 and 45

3. (Amended) The protein of claim 1 [or 2] wherein the PPR motif group is divided into 3 blocks and each block has 5, 7, and 4 PPR motifs in the order from an amino terminal (N terminal).

4. (Amended) The protein of [any of] claim 1 [to 3] wherein the fourth amino acid located in a second PPR motif from the amino terminal (N terminal) is an amino acid other than serine, threonin and cysteine.

6. (Amended) The protein of [any of claims 1 to 5] claim 1 which further has a signal peptide sequence to translocate to a mitochondria at the amino terminal or has a sequence of -LysAspGluLeu- at the carboxyl terminal.

14. (Amended) The protein of [any of claims 1 to 9] claim 1 wherein the cytoplasmic male sterile individual has a cytoplasmic male sterile gene of Kosena radish and/or Ogura radish or a homologue thereof.

15. (Amended) A DNA encoding the protein of [any of claims 1 to 10] claim 1.

23. (Amended) The DNA of [any of claims 15 to 22] claim 15 wherein the cytoplasmic male sterile individual has a cytoplasmic male sterile gene of Kosena radish and/or Ogura radish or a homologue thereof.

24. (Amended) A vector containing DNA of [any of claims 15 to 23] claim 15.

25. (Amended) A transformant having the DNA of [any of claims 15 to 23] claim 15 or [the] a vector [of claim 24] containing DNA of claim 15.

27. (Amended) A method for the restoration of the cytoplasmic male sterile individual to fertility wherein DNA of [any of claims 15 to 23] claim 15 is used.

P23889.A01

28. (Amended) A transformant having a cytoplasmic male sterile gene wherein a partial or full length of DNA of [any of claims 15 to 23] claim 15 is introduced with an induction type promoter to a cell having DNA of [any of claims 15 to 23] claim 15, so that the transformant can regulate an expression of the cytoplasmic male sterile gene.

30. (Amended) A method for detecting a gene involved in restoration from the cytoplasmic male sterile, wherein 15 to 50mer oligonucleotide primer freely designed from the DNA of [any of claims 15 to 23] claim 15 or probe of at least 15 mer consisting of all or a part of the DNA of [any of claims 15 to 23] claim 15 is used, and the quantity of the nucleotide sequence amplified by the primer or the quantity of the nucleotide sequence detected by the probe in an organism sample of interest is confirmed to be 1 gene or more in a genome.

32. (Amended) A plant-transforming vector which comprises a promoter DNA having an ability of transcribing an mRNA at least in an anther and the DNA of [any of claims 15 to 23] claim 15.

34. (Amended) A transformed plant having the vector of claim 32 [or 33].

35. (Amended) [The transformant of claim 25 , 26 or 27] A transformant having the DNA of claim 15 or a vector containing DNA of claim 15, or the transformed plant [of claim 34] having a plant-transforming vector which comprises a promoter DNA having an ability of transcribing an mRNA at least in an anther and the DNA of claim 15, which has DNA encoding a protein involving in restoration of a cytoplasmic male sterile plant to fertility as a homozygote.

36. (Amended) [A transformant of claim 25, 26, 27 or 35] A transformant having the DNA of claim 15 or a vector containing DNA of claim 15, or a transformed plant [of claim 34 or 35] having a plant-transforming vector which comprises a promoter DNA having an ability of

P23889.A01

transcribing an mRNA at least in an anther and the DNA of claim 15 wherein, when the transformant or the transformed plant is regenerated, the regenerated individual can restore the cytoplasmic male sterility to fertile.

37. A seed, pollen, protoplast, cell, vegetative portion, hypocotyl, gamete or root, which is obtained from the transformant of claim 25 [, 26, 27, 35 or 36] or [the] a transformed plant [of claim 34, 35 or 36] having a plant-transforming vector which comprises a promoter DNA having an ability of transcribing an mRNA at least in an anther and the DNA encoding a protein involved in restoration of a cytoplasmic male sterile individual to fertility which has 14 or more pentatricopeptide repeat (hereafter may be abbreviated to PPR) motifs, wherein a group of the motifs is divided into 3 or more blocks, each of the individual blocks has at least 2 or more PPR motifs, and the block in a carboxyl terminal (C terminal) side has 4 PPR motifs.

38. (Amended) A transformant of a Brassica plant, wherein a glucosinolate content in the seed which is obtained from the transformant of claim 25 [, 26, 27, 35 or 36] being a transformant of the Brassica plant or from [the] a transformed plant [of claim 34, 35 or 36] satisfies the Canola standard , said transformed plant having a plant-transforming vector which comprises a promoter DNA having an ability of transcribing an mRNA at least in an anther and the DNA encoding a protein involved in restoration of a cytoplasmic male sterile individual to fertility which has 14 or more pentatricopeptide repeat (hereafter may be abbreviated to PPR) motifs, wherein a group of the motifs is divided into 3 or more blocks, each of the individual blocks has at least 2 or more PPR motifs, and the block in a carboxyl terminal (C terminal) side has 4 PPR motifs.

40. (Amended) A method for producing a hybrid plant seed having fertility restoration ability, wherein a cytoplasmic male sterile line plant is used as a mother, the transformed plant of

P23889.A01

claim 35 [, 36 or 38] as a fertility restoring line plant is used as a pollen parent, and both of them are crossed.

42. (Amended) A hybrid plant seed which is produced by the method of claim 40 [or 41].

44. (Amended) The seed of the plant belonging to the genus Brassica according to claim 42 [or 43], wherein a glucosinolate content in the seed satisfies the Canola standard.

45. (Amended) A method for producing seed oil, wherein the plant seed of any [of claims 42 to 44] claim 42 is inseminated, a seed is collected from the grown plant, and an oil is collected from the collected seed.

47. (Amended) A seed, pollen, protoplast, cell, vegetative portion, hypocotyl, gamete or a root, which is obtained by planting and growing the hybrid plant seed of claim 42 [or 43].